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Country programme document

Honduras

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Honduras is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,500,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $20,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2021.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2016.

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Programme rationale

1. Honduras has an estimated 3,488,871 people aged under 18 as of 2016, representing some 40 per cent of the total population. Around 48 per cent live in rural areas, and 52 per cent in urban areas. Approximately 9 per cent belong to one of the nine indigenous or Afro-Honduran peoples who live in the country.

2. Honduras is classified as a lower-middle-income country. In 2013, the country's level of debt stood at 43 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and the informal employment rate was 72.8 per cent. Poverty in 2014 was estimated at 62.8 per cent. Applying a measurement in line with an income-based approach, data from 2013 showed that there were more poor children (78.3 per cent) than poor adults (64.1 per cent). Some 18 per cent of children (653,000) live in absolute poverty. With a Gini coefficient of 53.7, Honduras is the most unequal country in Latin America.

3. Honduras is the country most affected by climate change in the world. Some 31 per cent of the population lives in areas at risk of natural disasters, while 33.2 per cent of GDP is vulnerable to this type of disaster. In the event of a disaster, diarrhoea would increase by 2 to 5 per cent, while communicable diseases and malnutrition would also increase. Poverty could increase in such a situation, in particular in rural areas. School dropout rates would rise as families responded to the climate crisis, as would inequity and violence.

4. Neonatal mortality (deaths of infants aged under 28 days) is 11 per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality (deaths of infants aged under one year) is 20 per 1,000 live births, and child mortality (deaths of children under 5 years of age) has reached 17 per 1,000 live births. Meanwhile, according to the Demographic and Health Survey for 2011/2012, a total of 23 per cent of under-5s suffer from chronic malnutrition, a figure that stands at 28.8 per cent in rural areas and 14.6 per cent in urban areas; in predominantly indigenous areas such as Intibucá and Lempira, the rate is almost double the average (48.2 and 47.6 per cent, respectively). The exclusive breastfeeding rate during the first six months of life is 31 per cent. In 2012, 83 per cent of births were attended by health-care professionals, while 89 per cent of mothers received at least four antenatal check-ups. Four out of every 10 parents did not participate in activities to promote learning and prepare children for school. These percentages were higher among the poorest families and parents with a low level of education.

5. Data from the Household Survey carried out by the National Statistics Institute show that 44 per cent of children aged between 3 and 17 are outside the school system. The children at the highest risk of exclusion from education-system coverage are those living in rural areas (48.7 per cent), children between 3 and 5 years of age (65 per cent), and adolescents aged 12 to 14 (some 55.1 per cent) and 15 to 17 (74.6 per cent). The main cause of non-attendance during the third cycle of basic education is a lack of economic resources (46 per cent). A total of 4 per cent left school to go to work, while 28 per cent did not want to continue studying because they did not feel that education opened any doors to the labour market. Meanwhile, in the third cycle of basic education (grades 7 to 9), 28.5 per cent of adolescents are at moderate risk of dropping out of school (with an average of one year over-age) and another 28 per cent are at serious risk (with two or more years of over-age). In relation to the quality of learning obtained, some 55 per cent of children in basic education achieved a satisfactory or advanced level in mathematics, while the same figure stood at 63 per cent for reading, according to national-level assessments.

6. Children in Honduras suffer multiple forms of violence, abuse, exploitation and abandonment. According to the Observatory of Violence, the rate of homicides involving child victims aged under 18 reached 15.9 per 100,000 (627 homicides) in 2014, of which 83 per cent of victims were boys, and 70 per cent were adolescents of both sexes aged 16 to 18. Reports of sexual abuse reached 1,980 cases of requests for prosecution in 2014, of which 91 per cent involved girls aged under 18. A total of 24 per cent of adolescents aged 15 to 19 have been pregnant. Adolescents in the poorest quintile registered pregnancy rates of 35 per cent, some 10 percentage points above the average and three times the rate found among adolescents in the richest quintile (11 per cent). Sexual harassment mainly affects adolescent girls, while physical violence affects adolescent boys. Regarding violence, 12.6 per cent of adolescents state that they have seen schoolmates bring weapons to school. Moreover, 12 per cent of adolescents said that they would leave school if they were victims of violence there. Among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19, 14.7 said that they had suffered violence in the home. In 49 per cent of these cases, the violence was perpetrated by the victim's mother or father; in 25 per cent by their partner; and in another 9 per cent by their ex-spouse or ex-partner.

7. Migration caused by a lack of opportunities and violence is another factor affecting children. In 2015, a full 25 per cent of returned or repatriated migrants were children (8,355), of which 7.4 per cent were under 6 years of age and 34 per cent were unaccompanied. The main causes of irregular migration among children included economic hardship, family reunification, violence or insecurity.

8. Regarding participation, 41 per cent of adolescents aged between 12 and 18 were not positively engaged in any kind of organization. Another 80 per cent stated that they did not even participate in school organizations, while 72 per cent did not participate in sporting organizations. Among indigenous or Afro-Honduran children, it was reported that 68 per cent did not participate in decision-making in their households.

9. In 2015, the Committee on the Rights of the Child formulated its Concluding Observations. These included recommendations on the implementation of the legal reform on childhood approved in 2013, and the allocation of technical and financial resources to effect the institutional reform of the system to protect the rights of the child. The Committee also recommended compliance with the Standards for Harmonious Coexistence in Public and Private Schools and the promotion of non-violent forms of child-rearing and discipline. In 2015, the Human Rights Council carried out a Universal Periodic Review. Recommendations accepted by the State notably include those concerning full protection for children and the strengthening of the National Directorate for Children, Adolescents and the Family. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will examine the State's report in October 2016.

10. During the programme of cooperation 2012–2016, the following lessons learned were identified: (a) the need for coordination between the range of interventions from government institutions in the social sector and community responses, with a view to achieving integrated early childhood development (ECD); and (b) the effectiveness of modelling work to scale up good practices that could be translated into public policy. The comparative advantages offered by UNICEF include the capacity to generate evidence and promote political dialogue; the ability to construct models and systematize good practices among the range of actors; and the potential for articulating lessons learned on implementing national agendas at the municipal level.

Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The country programme will focus on children in the most disadvantaged circumstances, mainly in rural, indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations. This focus is in harmony with the national priorities established in the Government's Country Vision, National Plan, and Strategic Plan 2014–2018. The programme lies within the framework of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014–2017, while also contributing to 6 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes as well to four of the five outcomes set out in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2017–2021. The programme will have four components: (a) ECD; (b) inclusive, quality education; (c) children protected from violence; and (d) social inclusion and children's rights monitoring.

12. The programme will develop national and local working approaches. At the national level, there will be an emphasis on the following: evidence generation and knowledge management for the formulation and evaluation of public policies related to childhood and adolescence; changing social norms that violate children's rights; the formulation and allocation of budgets using an equity- and rights-based approach; and inter-institutional coordination to consolidate a system to protect children's rights. At the local level, municipalities and departments that are particularly vulnerable in terms of ECD, violence, migration and the social exclusion of adolescents, and have a concentrated population of indigenous and Afro-Honduran children, as well as extreme vulnerability to natural disasters, have been chosen in order to model local systems to protect children's rights. This involves inter-institutional management and empowering children and adolescents to ensure their effective participation in the construction of programmes, social oversight and accountability, as well as dialogue with authorities.

13. In the framework of the UNICEF Gender Action Plan 2014–2017, the programme will focus on: (a) the promotion of responsible fatherhood and the participation of fathers in raising their children; (b) the prevention of gender-based violence, in particular sexual violence, and the response to this issue; and (c) the empowerment of adolescent girls and the fostering of new, more positive manifestations of masculinity in adolescent boys.

14. The programme will promote an intercultural approach to the social inclusion of indigenous and Afro-descendant children by fostering positive upbringing in early childhood, capacity-building for intercultural, bilingual education, and the introduction of existing mechanisms for achieving ethnic cohesion to generate protective environments.

15. Given the high risk of a natural disaster affecting Honduras, the programme will strengthen the resilience of communities and institutions in facing natural or human-made disasters, along with climate change adaptation, and the response to violence. Emphasis will be placed on developing resilience in the face of climate change among children in the first cycle of basic education (grades 1 to 3), as well as knowledge generation and management in social policy dialogue designed to reduce the impact of climate change on children. At the same time, emphasis will be placed on capacity-building for community-based organizations and networks to tackle violence against children.

16. Partnerships will be strengthened with municipal government associations, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and cooperation agencies, in particular on the development of models for scale-up in the selected municipalities.

Early childhood development

17. Honduras has a legislative framework to promote early childhood protection, survival and development, but this needs to be strengthened and requires additional resources. This programme component will contribute to the implementation of the National Early Childhood Development Policy and to improving the access of children 0 to 6 years of age to comprehensive services, incorporating a gender and intercultural perspective.

18. The situation analysis focused on childhood identified limited competencies in child development among families with a low level of education in predominantly rural and indigenous populations. Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples generally do not have adequate spaces in which to socialize their children through following their own traditional positive patterns of child-rearing. Working alongside government and other partners, UNICEF will help to develop competencies to improve child-rearing patterns among parents of children aged 0 to 6 years. It will promote spaces for the exchange of knowledge and intergenerational dialogue on gender traditions, roles and norms, with the aim of increasing the self-esteem of children by valuing the role they play in their families and communities. Positive child-rearing practices will be introduced into indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, with strategies adapted to each culture. Furthermore, churches and community networks will be encouraged to participate in the creation of protective family and community environments.

19. Honduras has a wealth of experience in the sphere of early childhood. Nevertheless, activities have been mainly disjointed, sectoral in scope, and lacking in unified criteria or evaluations of cost-efficiency. UNICEF will contribute to government institutions addressing civil registry of births, health and nutrition, education, protection and culture, and NGOs, in the selected municipalities to articulate Integrated Pathways for Early Childhood Care in order to increase coverage and improve the quality of services offered to children under 6 years of age, and their families.

20. The country has recognized the need to establish a body to oversee, and efficient mechanisms for, interinstitutional and cross-sectoral coordination between planning, implementation management, and the monitoring and evaluation of interventions in ECD. UNICEF will help to build capacities for strategic coordination and interinstitutional management among the Interinstitutional Commissions for Early Childhood Development in selected departments. To this end, the programme will promote horizontal cooperation with countries with experience and good practices in this area, and will develop partnerships with the region's centres of excellence.

Inclusive and quality education

21. This component will help to ensure that the children and adolescents suffering the most severe exclusion can access quality and inclusive education at primary school and preschool levels. The aim is to help children to start school on time, reduce school dropout rates at the basic level, prevent dropout following the end of the second cycle of basic education, and improve the quality and relevance of education.

22. Given the low value that parents place on pre-basic and secondary education, as well as the low level of participation of families and communities in managing education, UNICEF will support capacity-building of the Municipal Councils for Educational Development and the School Councils for the Development of Education Centres. This effort will contribute to strengthening effective participation in the management of

education and links between schools, families and communities. Such participation will focus on identifying children who are out of school, working with families to promote the timely incorporation of children into primary and preschool education, motivating adolescents to return to school, monitoring indicators on education quality, and mobilizing communities to work towards freeing schools and environments from violence.

23. UNICEF will support the Education Secretariat to implement a decentralized management model and teaching models focusing on the needs of children and adolescents and on the development of life skills. With a view to improving the timely incorporation of children into preschool education, this component will support the articulation of three modes of education: home education, education in community centres, and education in schools. Moreover, it will support the development of educational models capable of reinforcing the education of children and adolescents who have fallen behind; models of intercultural education for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples; and flexible education models that can incorporate education services for out-of-school adolescents, in particular in violent contexts.

24. UNICEF will engage in advocacy with the Education Secretariat with a view to ensuring that investment in school infrastructures — including drinking-water systems and sanitation in education centres — are targeted at strengthening disaster resilience and contributing to the development of standards for new school-infrastructure designs capable of reducing the risks associated with disasters and climate change. Likewise, UNICEF will help to build capacities among teaching staff and the education community to enable them incorporate issues of environmental education, disaster resilience and climate-change adaptation into their pupils' education.

25. With the aim of building capacity to steer and regulate the education system to guarantee the right to quality, inclusive education, UNICEF will help to define and implement standards, guidelines and models of quality, inclusive education, particularly in the cases of both preschool and the third level of basic education (lower-secondary school education). UNICEF will support the development of the Education Secretariat's management model in three specific spheres: (a) the analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of education spending; (b) results-based programming and budgeting; and (c) the strengthening of results-based information, monitoring and evaluation systems. Partnerships will be consolidated with academic institutions and international cooperation agencies participating in the International Cooperating Partners' Education Round Table.

Children protected from violence

26. The high level of violence committed against children makes it vitally important that national and local child protection systems are consolidated. In order to tackle the factors affecting violence against children and adolescents, this component will foster the development of protective environments within the family, at school and in the community of selected municipalities. It will also contribute to consolidating the national child protection system in order to address the structural factors linked to violence. It will advocate for the elimination of child marriage.

27. The male chauvinism that predominates in Honduran society contributes to proliferating the violent resolution of conflicts, and gender-based violence. This programme component will help to provide children, adolescents and their families in the selected municipalities with the competencies they need to prevent violence and to ensure protection against violence.

28. In many communities, disadvantaged children and adolescents are recruited by gangs and into organized crime. The protection component will emphasize work in the community, building resilience capacity, including through participatory social mapping, the drafting of action plans to respond to violence and the articulation of actions between communities and local institutions to strengthen a protective environment in the community. UNICEF will work with the media and churches to promote social norms and patterns of behaviour that protect children.

29. There are barriers to an articulated and effective response in the case of adolescents who are in conflict with the law. UNICEF will support judicial authorities and other auxiliary institutions to develop processes with a rights-based approach in the case of adolescents who come into conflict with the penal code. The Inter-Institutional Justice Commissions and other spaces for articulation and consensus at the municipal level will be strengthened. This should result in better organization and sustainability of articulated processes that enable improved, timelier administration of justice.

30. In order to counteract a lack of basic information on the various types of violence committed against children, and with a view to ensuring that those responsible for decision-making can take action based on up-to-date information, UNICEF will support the design and development of information systems and institutional capacity-building to monitor violence against children. Universities, municipal governments, institutions in the social sector, and judicial authorities will also play an important role in this effort.

31. UNICEF will promote the establishment of partnerships both at the central level and in municipalities with the aim of strengthening institutional capacities to provide comprehensive, quality services to prevent violence and to support survivors. UNICEF will provide technical assistance and technical support to the relevant institutions within the national child protection system to formulate an integrated pathway for addressing violence, establishing treatment protocols and quality standards in service provision, as well as developing staff capacities to provide comprehensive care for victims of violence based on human rights standards.

Social inclusion and monitoring of children's rights

32. This programme component will help to increase the comprehensive care provided to those children and adolescents in the most severe situations of poverty and social exclusion. It will do so by promoting an articulated institutional response that is evidence-based, has adequate financing, is duly monitored and evaluated, and employs a participatory approach based on realizing rights.

33. UNICEF will support the generation and management of evidence through household surveys and the strengthening and articulation of administrative registries to generate disaggregated data on population groups and territories, in order to gain insight into the most excluded populations. Work will also be carried out to forge alliances with academics and civil society organizations (CSOs) to establish observatories to analyse information and provide spaces for dialogue that can guide the design of public policy related to childhood. Efforts will be made to generate evidence to quantify the impact of climate change on children's well-being.

34. UNICEF will continue to support the institutionalization of measuring public investment in childhood and adolescence, carrying out more in-depth analysis of the efficiency, effectiveness, equity and impact of investment in specific policies and programmes. Moreover, it will contribute to the costing of policies and programmes related

to childhood. UNICEF will use evidence-based advocacy and will provide technical assistance to guide budget decisions with an equity-based approach. To achieve this, it will build partnerships with other external cooperating agents, CSOs and academic institutions.

35. In order to build local capacities to promote transparency and the generation of effective spaces and mechanisms for citizen participation, in particular that of adolescents, UNICEF will establish partnerships with academics to improve planning, budgeting and monitoring with a rights-based approach to children's participation in the selected municipalities. UNICEF will also promote effective cross-sectoral results-based articulation, the strengthening of synergies and the coordination of interinstitutional efforts to improve investment in, and the transparency of quality provision of children's services.

36. With the aim of increasing the participation of children and adolescents in local policymaking processes and social oversight, UNICEF will support work to empower adolescents through skills development, organization into networks and dialogue with decision makers through provision of the appropriate spaces and platforms.

Programme effectiveness

37. This component addresses programme management, including planning, coordination, programme monitoring and independent assessment, as well as the application of a gender-based, intercultural approach. UNICEF will continue to take the lead in protecting children's rights in emergency and disaster situations.

38. The programme will promote initiatives that help to increase public awareness of and responsibility for children's rights through alliances with the media and professional communications associations, multimedia content generation, social media strategies, and advocacy with authorities and opinion leaders. Moreover, it will continue to encourage the use of information and communication technologies in order to ensure that children and adolescents exercise their right to participate.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Early childhood development	1 500	2 000	3 500
Inclusive and quality education	1 500	3 000	4 500
Children protected from violence	750	9 500	10 250
Social inclusion and monitoring of children's rights	750	5 000	5 750
Programme effectiveness	1 000	500	1 500
Total	**5 500**	**20 000**	**25 500**

Programme and risk management

39. This CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary mechanism of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

40. UNICEF contributes to four of the five UNDAF outcomes and presides over the Results Groups that correspond to its mandate and experience. Likewise, it supports the gradual implementation of the Delivering as One Standard Operating Procedures, in harmony with the United Nations system. UNICEF will guarantee full compliance with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers, and will participate along with other United Nations agencies in the introduction of measures to guarantee the efficient and transparent use of financial and material resources.

41. A risk management strategy will be implemented to mitigate the critical risks linked to programme outcomes, mainly pertaining to funding predictability, a low capacity for implementation and coordination between partners at the local level, and insecurity caused by organized crime activities in some territories where the programme will be implemented. UNICEF will continue its efforts to consolidate partnerships with NGOs in order to reach populations suffering exclusion due to their isolated geographic location, guaranteeing the continuity of essential services and contributing to capacity-building in government institutions at the local level. Based on current trends of diminishing international cooperation in middle-income countries, UNICEF will leverage the resources contributed by international financial institutions.

42. Taking into account the country's high vulnerability to natural disasters and emergencies, UNICEF will continue to update its Early Warning/Early Action system with the aim of preventing the significant impact of such events on the programme's implementation. Special attention will be paid to capacity-building among the programme's partners in disaster and emergency preparedness and response. Financial resources will be devoted to prepositioning essential equipment and materials, including communication materials, to facilitate a rapid response in the event of an emergency or humanitarian crisis.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. There will be analyses of the progress made on programme implementation and any adjustments required at annual meetings with the main partners and United Nations agencies, coordinated by the Secretariat of General Government Coordination and the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. In order to assess the progress made on the cross-cutting issues linked to gender, humanitarian aid and intercultural initiatives put forward in this programme of cooperation, specific indicators will be incorporated into the existing monitoring and evaluation systems used by implementing partners. Particular emphasis will be placed on the evaluation of modelling of local systems to protect children's rights, pilot initiatives and subnational programmes. Monitoring of programme implementation will require quarterly visits in the field, preferably with implementing partners, to monitor progress and any obstacles to implementation on the ground, identifying the appropriate corrective actions.

44. UNICEF will strengthen national and subnational monitoring and evaluation of the situation of children, giving special attention to harmonizing indicators and capacity-building in terms of analysis and the dissemination of relevant information. The programme will build capacity for decentralized monitoring linked to equitable access to quality services at the local level.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Honduras–UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017–2021

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40

Sustainable Development Goals: 1, 3, 4, 10, 13, 16.

National priorities:

Country Vision – Objective 1: A well-educated, healthy Honduras free from extreme poverty and with consolidated social welfare systems; **Objective 2.** A safe Honduras that develops democratically and without violence; **Objective 4.** A modern, transparent, responsible, efficient and competitive State.

Institutional Strategic Plan – Objective 1.2: Expand coverage and improve the quality of education through the gradual and comprehensive implementation of the Fundamental Law on Education, in particular in relation to the regulation of the subsector, the decentralized management of resources, and active participation of communities and fathers; **Objective 1.3:** Gradual and progressive achievement of universal free coverage of health services with a decentralized model of care and safe provision of drugs, prioritizing the poorest populations; **Objective 5.1:** Intensify territorial decentralization of public administration with the aim of improving the provision and coverage of public services, and capacity-building among local governments and actors; **Objective 5.3:** Guarantee respect for human rights and the application of justice to achieve a dignified life for all without exclusion or discrimination of any kind; **Objective 6.1:** Strengthen actions for the prevention and rigorous, effective response to all situations of insecurity, with coordination between the range of state authorities, and improve processes of rehabilitation, respect for human rights and the security of premises.

UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF – 1: The most vulnerable children and adolescents in priority municipalities at pre-basic, basic and middle-level education have access to inclusive, quality education. **2:** Excluded populations in priority municipalities have access to integrated, quality health services using an approach focused on social determinants of health to make advances in the right to health; **3:** The most vulnerable Honduran populations in priority municipalities have improved the exercise of their rights with more effective, inclusive and transparent institutions and broad and effective citizen participation; and **4:** The Honduran population, and in particular the most vulnerable groups in municipalities with high rates of violence and crime, has improved coexistence, citizen security and access to protection mechanisms with broad citizen participation.

Outcome indicators measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:

- School attendance rate
- Children at serious risk of dropping out of school
- Average percentage performance in Spanish and mathematics of 6th-grade students
- Number of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants
- Percentage of the population that perceives improved citizen coexistence and security in the priority municipalities
- Percentage compliance with the recommendations of the various organs and mechanisms prioritized by the Universal and Inter-American System of Human Rights

Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: Health; Nutrition; Education; Child Protection; and Social Inclusion

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2021, children aged 0 to 6 years and their families in municipalities selected from eight departments access comprehensive services linked to early childhood development (ECD) with a gender-based and intercultural perspective.	Percentage of children under 6 years receiving comprehensive care for ECD National B: To be determined Departments B: To be determined Departments T: 60%	National Early Childhood Register	**Outcome 1.1.** Parents have developed skills related to the comprehensive development of their children from 0 to 6 years of age in the selected municipalities. **Outcome 1.2.** Government institutions in the selected municipalities have been articulated in Integrated Pathways for Early Childhood Care to expand coverage and improve the quality and effectiveness of public spending on interventions. **Outcome 1.3.** Inter-institutional Commissions for Early Childhood Development in the selected departments have built their capacity for joint planning, strategic coordination and inter-institutional management.	Secretariat of Development and Inclusion Municipal governments National Social Sector Information Centre National Women's Institute	1 500	2 000	3 500
	Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months living in a household where an adult has carried out activities to promote learning and preparation for school during the last 3 or 4 days or more National B: 47.8% Departments B: 40.1% Departments T: 60%	National Survey on Demographics and Health (Health Secretariat, National Institute of Statistics [INE])					
	Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 months exclusively breastfed National B: 31% Departments B: To be determined Departments T: 60%	National Survey on Demographics and Health (Health Secretariat, INE)					
2. By 2021, children and adolescents suffering most from exclusion in the selected municipalities in nine departments access quality and inclusive	School attendance rate in boys aged 3 to 5 B (2014): 34.9% T (2021): 50%	INE; Ongoing Multipurpose Household Survey (EPHPM) 2014	**Outcome 2.1.** The Municipal Educational Development Councils and School Councils for the Development of Education Centres in the selected municipalities have the capacity to participate in educational management at the local level to	SEDUC Teaching University	1 500	3 000	4 500
	School attendance rate in boys aged 12 to 14	INE; EPHPM 2014					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
education at the primary and preschool levels	B (2014): 44.9% T (2021): 70%		improve access to and the quality of education that is free from violence. **Outcome 2.2.** Schools and communities in the selected municipalities have built their capacity for resilience to climate change. **Outcome 2.3.** Educational teams in the selected departments and municipalities have acquired competencies to implement a decentralized management model of quality education and development of educational alternatives for children aged 3 to 6 years and out-of-school adolescents so that they can enter and complete preschool and primary education on time. **Outcome 2.4.** The national education system has built its capacities to redefine its framework of education policy, standards and evidence-based management models in order to ensure inclusive, quality education.				
	Average percentage performance in Spanish and Mathematics in 6th-grade pupils Spanish B (2013): 70% T (2021): 80% Mathematics B (2013): 57% T (2021): 80%	Education Secretariat (SEDUC). National Report on Academic Performance					
3. By 2021, the country has a better system to protect against violence in its various forms in the selected municipalities and	Percentage of children aged 2 to 14 on whom an adult in the household uses corporal punishment as a form of discipline (baselines and targets to be determined (tbd)) National B:	Survey	**Outcome 3.1.** Children, adolescents and their families in the selected municipalities have the competencies they need to prevent violence and ensure protection against violence, including gender-based violence and corporal punishment in the	Supreme Court of Justice Directorate on Childhood, Adolescence and the Family	750	9 500	10 250

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
departments	Departments B: Departments T:		community and in schools. **Outcome 3.2.** The communities with the highest rates of violence in the selected municipalities have built their resilience capacities against violence in all its forms, and have acquired competencies to generate protective environments for children and adolescents with a gender perspective, including in humanitarian crises. **Outcome 3.3.** The specialized criminal justice system at the national level has built its capacity to respond to situations of adolescents in conflict with the law, guided by a children's rights-based approach. **Outcome 3.4.** The institutions involved in the prevention and treatment of violence have integrated pathways and capacities for providing accessible, quality, culturally acceptable services in the selected municipalities. **Outcome 3.5.** The relevant institutions have information systems and capacities to collect data, generate evidence and use information on violence against children.	Human Rights Commissioner Public Ministry Autonomous University of Honduras National Women's Institute			
	Percentage of children who suffer maltreatment at school National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
	Percentage of cases of child victims of sexual violence that resulted in sentencing National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
	Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15 to 17 who have suffered sexual violence at some point National B: tbd Departments B: tbd Departments T: tbd	Survey					
4. By 2021, the context of social policies is based on a	Public investment in childhood as a percentage of GDP	Report on public investment in children in	**Outcome 4.1.** Relevant government institutions and civil society organizations have	Partners; INE	750	5 000	5 750

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partnerships, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
rights-based approach and takes gender differences into account, as well as placing an emphasis on children who suffer exclusion	National B: 7.4% T: 9%	Honduras	developed capacities to monitor the situation of children and implement the recommendations of the Inter-American System and United Nations system pertaining to human rights, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, with disaggregated statistics and other evidence. **Outcome 4.2.** Central Government has the capacity to monitor and analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of public investment in children and adolescents. **Outcome 4.3.** The selected municipalities develop and implement, at the municipal level, results-based management and accountability tools with a children's rights- and gender-based approach. **Outcome 4.4.** Adolescents in the selected municipalities participate significantly in social oversight processes related to policies and programmes relevant to their integrated development.	National Social Sector Information Centre; Finance Secretariat Secretariat of General Government Coordination Secretariat of Development and Inclusion Directorate for Childhood, Adolescence and the Family Municipal governments Association of Honduran Municipalities			
	Percentage of recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and other monitoring committees and mechanisms implemented National B: To be determined T: To be determined	Report of the Human Rights Secretariat					
	Percentage of children living in poverty covered by at least one social protection programme National B: 72% T:	INE					

Programme effectiveness	1 000	500	1 500
Total resources	**5 500**	**20 000**	**25 500**